

E. O. QUIGLEY
IS A FORGER.

(Continued from First Page.)

more danger in trying to unload 100 of these bonds than in unloading one, and it is not probable that a fraudulent issue would be restricted to a few.

While there is no secret about the fact that the bond is a forgery, the question that arises is, "Why was it not an exact duplicate of some bona-fide bond such as would have been accepted without question by the clerk of the American Exchange Bank?" No 4-6 per cent. bonds have been issued by the city of Cleveland in many years, and no bonds of that city fell due in August last.

The closeness of the forgery would indicate that the bonds were meant to be disposed of quickly to ignorant purchasers or that they were the desperate shift resorted to by some one with still enough reputation to effect a loan on them in the expectation of redeeming them before exposure.

Quigley Pleads Guilty.

An indictment was found against him at 1 o'clock for forgery in the first degree.

Quigley was taken before Recorder Goff at 1:30 o'clock and pleaded guilty formally.

The cashier of the bank stood beside him at the bar, as did the attorney for the institution.

Recorder Goff remanded Quigley to the Tombs until next Wednesday for sentence, and as soon as the Recorder had finished speaking, Quigley turned to the cashier and the lawyer and shook them warmly by the hand.

He was then led downstairs to the prison pen and over the Bridge of Sighs to the Tombs.

The cashier of the bank was the witness against him before the Grand Jury. No bail was offered.

Bank Officials Smile Bravely.

The officials of the Mercantile Bank are making brave efforts to meet the calamity with smiling faces.

"We have made the situation look a little darker than it really is," said President St. John, late this afternoon, "but when the smoke clears away it will be found that our injuries are only slight."

"We have made numerous successful loans, and our legal representatives tell us that their resources in that direction are not yet exhausted."

Mr. St. John refused to tell the aggregate amount of the attachments filed by the bank's attorneys, but it is believed that the bank's losses will be below \$50,000.

QUIGLEY'S HEART BROKEN.

Declares He Had No Accomplices, but Refuses to Talk.

Edwin O. Quigley was seen this afternoon in the Tombs by a reporter of "The Evening World."

He was pacing up and down the corridor just outside of the old Murderer's Row in the City Prison.

The reporter asked him a question relating to his forgeries. Quigley raised both of his hands high above his head and said:

"My God! My God! Don't! Have you no pity? Don't you see that my heart is broken?"

"For God's sake, have mercy, and don't question me about that."

The reporter asked him whether it was true that he had an accomplice, as such a report was current.

"No," said Quigley; "that is absolutely and unquestionably false."

"I was all by myself."

"No one assisted me."

Quigley then looked at the reporter and the tears rolled down his cheeks as he said:

"I would like to oblige you, but my heart is broken, and I must beg you to have mercy upon me."

He then turned away and walked slowly to the other end of the corridor. Quigley is about thirty-five years old, and started in life as a civil engineer. He then became connected with the bond house of S. A. Keen & Co., of Chicago. He represented that house in this city.

Subsequently he formed a co-partnership with Farnon, Leach & Co. He withdrew from this firm and formed another under the title of Quigley, Hartman & Tuttle. After the retirement of Hartman, the firm became Quigley & Tuttle. W. P. Tuttle is the son of the late John B. Tuttle, treasurer of the New Haven Savings Bank, who died two years ago, leaving a large fortune to his sons.

Tuttle being well known in New England, had his headquarters at New Haven and transacted a large bond business with New England banks.

It is asserted that Quigley resorted to forgery for the purpose of concealing his outside losses from Tuttle.

QUIGLEY A SOCIETY MAN.

Has Large Estates and a Stable of Thoroughbreds.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 18.—E. O. Quigley is one of the most prominent society men of Orange.

He has a large estate of several acres on Centre street, the most fashionable thoroughfare of Orange. He has a stable of thoroughbred horses, considered one of the finest in Essex County.

His wife is a prominent woman suffragist and a leader in the temperance movement in the Oranges.

His two daughters surprised society here a short time ago by appearing in bloomers and riding horseback straddle.

Mr. Quigley is a member of the Orange Athletic Club, the most select club of the Oranges. He is also a member of the Essex County country club, the leading club of the county.

His wife was among the most fashionable of the Oranges.

The news of the charge of forgery will be a great shock to society in the Oranges, as he was regarded as one of the most highly respected and honored citizens in the Oranges.

WELL KNOWN IN NEW HAVEN.

Quigley & Tuttle Considered Financially Sound.

(Special to The Evening World.)

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 18.—President Charles L. Leete, of the Mechanics' National Bank, says Quigley & Tuttle have been regarded as a fairly well-to-do firm.

William P. Tuttle, living on Elm street, this city, is one of the partners, but for several years, President Leete says, has

not been actively engaged in the business of the firm.

He is a man of some property and well regarded in town.

William P. Tuttle was found in the office of the Borden Index Company, 21 Church street, of which he is President.

He says he has no connection whatever with Quigley, nor has he had for a year and a half, though he was at one time one of the firm, but left it soon after the death of his father.

He accuses the idea of Quigley being guilty of such a charge.

He says he saw him in New York last Christmas, and Quigley said he was at that time engaged in the manufacture of a pocket stove.

Although Mr. Tuttle is not one of the firm, the old firm name was retained by Quigley for business purposes.

C. W. Stanton, a Centre street broker was interviewed by "The Evening World's" reporter this afternoon.

He had just heard the news from New York. He said:

"I was talking with our New York correspondent just a few minutes ago, and he remarked, 'There's an item of news down here that will interest you folks,' and then he told me of young Quigley's arrest."

"This morning I fairly trembled and at once sent for Mr. Tuttle to come down to my office, and am momentarily expecting him."

"I know E. O. Quigley well and he's a smart, bright young fellow."

He first came over a few years ago as a selling broker for some New York house.

"I'm not sure whether it was Forrester & Leete, or S. King & Co., but I think it was the latter."

"A young fellow named Harmon used to come up here on the same business."

"I know Harmon," Mr. Tuttle, formerly President of the New Haven Savings Bank, was alive.

"Quigley became a great favorite with Mr. Tuttle and the outcome was the formation of a copartnership between the two firms, Harmon & Tuttle, the junior partner being William J. Tuttle, the bank President in New York."

"This firm had a business in New York for some time under that name, then known as Quigley & Tuttle, and their business was largely the handling of municipal bonds."

"But of one thing you may rest assured, if there is any dishonesty, Will Tuttle is not a partner in it."

"He is as honest as the day and for over a year has been out of the firm."

"I don't think any of these Cleveland bonds have been placed in New Haven."

"I know pretty well what line of securities are being handled, and my opinion is that no shrewd fellow to take such risks."

"I am inclined to think he had handled such bonds, that they were hypothecated in such way that he would not be liable."

The news of Quigley's arrest was a great surprise to W. P. Tuttle, and soon after he left his office and retired to his home on Elm street, where he has this afternoon been visited by several of his friends, who have talked with him in the situation.

"This afternoon real estate owned by Quigley & Tuttle was sold for the benefit of the Mercantile National Bank of New York."

DEPUTY SHERIFF IN CHARGE.

He Found Quigley & Tuttle's Office Desecrated and Locked.

The offices of Quigley & Tuttle, at 6 Wall street, have been in the hands of the Sheriff since 11 o'clock to-day. Deputy Sheriff James Carragher is in charge.

When the deputy arrived this morning there was no one present and the offices were locked. He gained access through the assistance of the janitor.

All the desks and the safe in the office were open.

Carragher said this afternoon that neither Mr. Tuttle nor his clerks had been in the office since 11 o'clock.

Quigley & Tuttle have occupied offices at No. 6 Wall street for the last four or five years.

History of the Bank.

The Mercantile National Bank is an illustration of the development under energetic management of a small institution into one of great proportions. It was organized as a State institution in 1860, the Bank of Ithaca, New York. It was practically transferred to this city, and Ithaca capitalists were largely identified with the original Mercantile National Bank.

William P. Tuttle was the first President, and among the more prominent directors were Isaac C. Hoopes, Charles W. Perkins, and William J. Tuttle.

The building at the corner of Broadway and Wall street, which was the first headquarters of the bank, was destroyed by fire in 1865. In 1865 it became a National bank.

The importance of the institution, however, which it is supposed to be practically exhausted. The late banker, George W. Perkins, who was president of the bank, died in 1882. He was succeeded by William J. Tuttle, who was President of the Mercantile National Bank, St. John, who had been connected with the bank since 1865.

The directors were reorganized, business was extended, and the foundation of the present institution was laid.

In that year William P. Tuttle, the Cashier, died. His son, William J. Tuttle, took his place.

The surplus fund in 1880 was \$1,000,000. The deposits averaged over \$10,000,000, a large part of which was from State and National banks.

Semi-annual dividends of 6 per cent. are paid.

The bank's capital is now \$1,000,000 and surplus \$1,000,000. The officers are: William P. Tuttle, President; Frederick B. Schenck, Cashier; and James V. Lott, Assistant Cashier.

The directors are William P. Tuttle, Charles L. Leete, George W. Perkins, Charles W. Perkins, Seth M. Miliken, James E. Nichols, George W. Perkins, Charles W. Perkins, Isaac Wallack, James M. Wentz, Richard H. Williams, Frederick B. Schenck.

The bank's last statement of its condition, made Oct. 2, 1894, shows:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$1,234,567.89
Overseas	123,456.78
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	444,000.00
Other Stocks and Bonds	100,000.00
Real Estate	100,000.00
Specie	100,000.00
U. S. Federal Notes	100,000.00
Buildings of other banks	4,500.00
Other assets	100,000.00
Total	\$2,200,000.00

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid up	\$1,000,000.00
Surplus	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, net	100,000.00
Provision against losses	100,000.00
Provision against discounts	100,000.00
Total	\$2,200,000.00

Individuals.

National Bank	\$1,234,567.89
State Bank	123,456.78
Commercial Bank	100,000.00
Trust Company	100,000.00
Insurance Company	100,000.00
Total	\$2,200,000.00

Springer's "Muscovy Duck Visit."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Chairman Springer, of the House Banking and Currency Committee, called upon the President yesterday to learn the latter's views as to currency legislation. These White House trips have been regarded as a fairly well-to-do firm.

Don't Want This Saloon.

The Board this morning reserved decision on an application to relocate the saloon at Charles Franklin, at 129 Charles street, opposite the Chrystie Street Station.

TO RULE RAILROADS.

Straus Speaks for His Bill Before Committee.

It is Said that It Will Prevent Wrecking.

Forbids Voting Trusts and Seeks to Prevent Stock Manipulation.

(Special to The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Representative Straus was heard for an hour to-day by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in behalf of his bill to regulate railroad companies engaged in interstate commerce. It provided that the Interstate Commerce Commission shall appoint one or more persons in each judicial district as examiners who shall have access to all books and papers of the railroad companies. They may be ordered to examine, and shall have power to subpoena and examine under oath.

All railroad companies are ordered to make quarterly reports as well as an annual report giving in detail assets, liabilities, earnings, receipts and expenditures. This report is to be examined and published in at least one newspaper published at the location of the general offices of the Company.

Special examinations are ordered in case of complaint by the public, and the examiner is to report discovery of breach of trust to the Attorney-General, who may then prosecute.

Provisions are inserted to prevent stock manipulation and control of the voting power of shareholders to their bona-fide holding. Voting trusts are declared illegal. Pledges of stock are forbidden to be made by the firm.

Temporary receivers are to be appointed in case of insolvency of the firm. Officials within a year of the Company affected, permanent receivers to be appointed in case of insolvency of the firm. Holders under carefully drawn provisions, with full advertisement of proceedings.

It shall be unlawful to pay for a vote on shares on bond. Any person who makes a false affidavit shall be deemed guilty of perjury. The power of receivers is to be limited to the order of the court. All questions of continuance or abandonment shall be submitted to the court. Receivers accounts are to be passed upon monthly by a Master in Chancery.

Section 9 forbids the purchase by the Board of Directors of any railroad of the stock of the company or of any company in which a director or officer of the railroad is interested. Nor shall a sale be made under similar circumstances. The bill also forbids the sale of stock of the railroad under such circumstances as are forbidden save as authorized at a special meeting of shareholders.

Penalties are provided for breaches of trust or violation of the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Straus's remarks in support of his measure were received with close attention and it is believed that the measure will receive a unanimously favorable report. One member said that under the bill the railroad business would be conducted on as safe a basis as National banking.

SPEAKER CRISP'S ILLNESS.

Ordered South and Will Leave Washington To-morrow.

(Special to The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Speaker Crisp is beyond doubt a sick man. The fact that he has been unable to attend to his duties for several days is a clear indication of his illness. He has been ordered south and will leave Washington to-morrow.

His illness is believed to be a result of overwork and the strain of his position. He has been in the House since 1876, and has served in the Senate from 1885 to 1891. He has been a member of the House since 1876, and has served in the Senate from 1885 to 1891.

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JUDICIARY COMMITTEE VOTES TO REOPEN THE JUDGE'S CASE.

Scored in the Sub-Committee's Majority Report.

Halley, of Texas, Threatens to Bring Up Charges in House.

(Special to The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The House Judiciary Committee to-day took up the case of Judge Ricks, against whom impeachment proceedings for improper conduct have been proposed. The charges against him have been investigated by a sub-committee, and a majority and minority report from it were read to the House Judiciary Committee to-day. The report of the majority was presented by Representative Halley, of Texas, and strongly condemns Judge Ricks, stating that he practised "a deliberate and wilful fraud." The minority report, presented by Representative Broderick, of Kansas, says that the Judge had "no intention of wrongdoing."

When the House Judiciary Committee assembled a hot fight began. Judge Ricks' friends called to his support in an effort to secure a reconsideration of the impeachment resolution reported adopted by that Committee by a 7 to 6 vote.

The Standard Oil Company and other big corporations were among those who worked to save Ricks.

The matter was discussed for several hours, and finally the committee decided, by a vote of 7 to 6, to reopen the case by extending an inquiry of Judge Ricks to appear before them, if he so desired, with his witnesses, and to give a like inquiry on motion of Mr. Halley, of Alabama, who reported the affirmative votes were cast by Ray (N. Y.), Powers (Vt.), Broderick (Kan.), Butler (La.), Lane (Ill.), Cramer (Miss.), and De Armond (Mo.), Democrats.

Representative Culbertson, the Chairman, who voted for impeachment at the last meeting, refrained from taking part in the discussion. The case was discussed at length and several amendments offered and voted upon. The case was then referred to a sub-committee.

Mr. Halley's report first recites the evidence established by the following pertinent facts:

1. Ricks became Clerk of the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Ohio on March 20, 1878, and served in that capacity until July 1, 1882, when he was elected Judge of the same district. While he was clerk there for the first time, he was charged with the duty of receiving and recording the cases brought by John C. Broad and the Broad Manufacturing Company, and he was charged with the duty of recording the cases brought by John C. Broad and the Broad Manufacturing Company.

The money out of which Judge Ricks is charged with having defrauded the Government are the fees for making final decrees in the case of Broad and the Broad Manufacturing Company, and the fees for making final decrees in the case of Broad and the Broad Manufacturing Company.

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HE HAD MONEY TO BURN.

Charles S. Osborn Ran Through Over \$200,000 in a Few Years.

(Special to The Evening World.)

The examination in supplementary proceedings as to why Charles S. Osborn should not satisfy a judgment of Arnold Heppner, for \$78,438, was resumed to-day in City Court Chambers. Lawyer Wales Severance appeared for Heppner, and Roger A. Pryor for Osborn.

Mr. Osborn was asked if he drew drafts on his firm. He answered, "Yes, but the firm didn't pay them. I gave the money to the cashier every morning. These drafts would not appear on the books of the firm or be charged to me, except occasionally. Some of them may have been torn up by me, but at the present no papers in my control which will account for the disposition of any of my money or property have been secured. He had nothing in the exception of the stub check I discovered this morning and the deed of assignment to the firm in 1882."

In the year 1882 you drew \$40,354.25, and in the year 1883 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1884 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1885 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1886 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1887 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1888 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1889 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1890 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1891 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1892 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1893 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1894 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1895 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1896 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1897 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1898 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1899 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1900 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1901 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1902 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1903 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1904 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1905 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1906 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1907 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1908 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1909 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1910 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1911 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1912 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1913 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1914 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1915 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1916 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1917 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1918 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1919 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1920 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1921 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1922 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1923 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1924 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1925 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1926 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1927 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1928 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1929 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1930 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1931 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1932 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1933 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1934 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1935 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1936 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1937 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1938 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1939 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1940 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1941 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1942 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1943 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1944 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1945 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1946 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1947 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1948 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1949 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1950 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1951 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1952 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year 1953 you drew \$100,000.00, and in the year